

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1833.

NO. 25.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

### REELING SILK.

WITH respect to the subject of silk, I have but little to say, when contrasting my knowledge of the business with those who are more experienced in the practical pursuit of it. But inasmuch as it may pertain to the general good of the community, permit me to "cast in my mite." I amused myself last spring with about 2000 silk worms: as usual with me, I fed them upon the leaves of the common black mulberry of the country. They grew to their general size, in excellent health and vigor. As they matured they commenced spinning and, considering their situation they did well. The cocoons which they made were not generally as large as I had the year previous, which I think was occasioned by their being too much disturbed, owing to their situation. The silk which they produced is of excellent quality, exhibiting a very bright and lively fibre. There is, however, a manifest difference in the fineness and softness of the silk. Some of the cocoons are more coarse and harsh than the others; this difference attracted my attention, and by inspection I discovered that the lightest colored cocoons were the finest and softest silk. I have some large fair cocoons that are but a shade less than white; they uniformly are the finest and softest silk. This difference I cannot well account for, for they were produced by the same family of worms, were fed together on the same food, at the same time, and subject to the same vicissitudes. I can only admit that this difference in excellence is produced by worms of excellent constitutions; further, I submit to be corrected by my superiors on the subject.

When the cocoons were matured, I gathered them, and selected such as I intended for propagation; the rest were indiscriminately prepared for reeling: this I did in a very ready, simple and easy manner, by which the silk is much improved. In order to destroy the vitality of the chrysalides, I procured a tin box with a top cover which shut very close; as I filled the box with cocoons, I sprinkled them with good spirits of wine, then closed the box tight, and set it in the sun. The heat soon evaporated the spirits, which when dissipated pervaded the whole cavity of the box, saturated the cocoons, and instantly suffocated the chrysalides. Thus the vital func-

tions of the insect were destroyed without languishing. This process may be performed every three hours with the same box, while there is a warm sun. The spirits act upon the animal gummy matter of which the silk consists, dissolve it and set the fibre free; improve the silk by leaving it bright, soft and lively, and cause it to yield its fibres from the cocoon to the reel with the greatest freedom. Thus the process of reeling is performed with a facility unusually pleasing and profitable; for by this process a much greater quantity of reeling silk may be obtained from the same cocoon than is usually the case with the water bath, and by baking, which are both tedious and injurious to the silk, and of course unprofitable. I have had a ball or cocoon to run over the floor, similar to a ball of yarn, while I held the fibres in my fingers. For the principle in the use of spirits of wine, as above stated, I refer to "Dr. Lardner's excellent book on silk manufactures." To the application of the spirits of wine I have added camphor, which renders the process more immediately effectual, and is of much benefit to the cocoons, which are thus cured for market. Let objections (if any to this principle) be made. Thus I have completed my principal design, in having obtained a knowledge of the nature, disposition and general properties of the silk worm, and particularly so as concerns the congeniality of this climate with their health and the quality of their silk. With this attainment I am highly gratified. In faith, I believe I am willing to hazard an opinion, so far as to say that with a grove of the white, or any other mulberry suitable for the production of silk, a suitable building, with the necessary fixtures for the business, silk may be made in Louisiana and its vicinity, equal in quantity and quality to any other part of the United States. \* \* \*

I further believe, that it may be made a business of profit to the man of small capital—that in three months of every year, a single person well acquainted with the business may, with the aid of three small boys to gather leaves &c., realize one thousand dollars in the product of labor from silk. I know of no business which I could more readily, and I think safely, recommend to every honest man, whose purse contains but few dollars, and whose house is ornamented with many healthy and

promising children. I think that any and every industrious man, who will cultivate a grove of mulberry trees, and obtain other fixtures necessary, simply suited to the business, may realize three hundred dollars annually to every child of 12 or 13 years of age, that is able to labor. Such an income would do much more than maintain a family with all the necessary comforts of life. As a commodity of commerce, silk has ever been, is now, and ever will be, a cash article; and while human necessities exist, it will find a market, and command as ready a sale as cotton or any other raw material. Such emolument holds out strong inducements, and kindly invites the laboring part of the community into the silken garden, where, by their industry, they may not only obtain the common comforts of life, but with them may enjoy luxury. Hence, let honest industry dispel penury and distress. Let every rational man reflect, look into himself, and consider the end and aim of his existence, he will see that there is nothing wanting in his temporal concerns to render him comfortable and happy, but prudent application and persevering industry with economy.—He who will embrace these principles as a maxim of conduct, will not be under the disagreeable necessity of disgracing himself, by annoying his neighbor with "pray, my good sir, can you favor me with the loan of five dollars a day or so."

Accept the friendship of J. B. BREWER.

### RAMBLES OF A NATURALIST.

The following sketches by Dr. John D. Goodman, are extracted from the Select Circulating Library, in which they are accompanied by a very interesting account of the author's life. They first appeared in numbers in "The Friend" a weekly publication printed in Philadelphia, and were the occupation of those hours not devoted by Dr. Goodman, to his duties as a medical practitioner. Dr. G. was eminent as a Public Lecturer, and illustrated his remarks by the practical knowledge which he obtained and treasured up, by an enthusiastic contemplation of the works of Deity as exhibited in the structure of animated creation. He was celebrated as a nice and rapid dissector of the human system, and for his talents for investigating the structure and habits of the animal creation. Dr. G. was an enthusiastic admirer of the designs of Nature—the insect was to him a lesson wonderful by the beauty and skill of its form, and interesting by the adaptation of its powers to its circumstances and wants; the springing leaf, and moving waterfall each gave evidence of power and benevolence in their great Author, and the superior duty of man to imitate and praise him.—We refer the reader to the following numbers, as a specimen of Dr. G's. researches, which it is to be regretted were

soon ended: he died on the 17th of April, 1830, regretted by a large circle of acquaintances.—*Hancock Adv.*

## NO. 1.

From early youth devoted to the study of nature, it has always been my habit to embrace every opportunity of increasing my knowledge and pleasures by actual observation, and have ever found ample means of gratifying this disposition, wherever my place has been allotted by Providence. When an inhabitant of the country, it was sufficient to go a few steps from the door to be in the midst of numerous interesting objects; when a resident of the crowded city, a healthful walk of half an hour placed me where my favorite enjoyment was offered in abundance; and now, when no longer able to seek in fields and woods and running streams for that knowledge which cannot readily be elsewhere obtained, the recollection of my former rambles is productive of a satisfaction, which past pleasures but seldom bestow. Perhaps a statement of the manner in which my studies were pursued, may prove interesting to those who love the works of nature, and may not be aware how great a field for original observation is within their reach, or how vast a variety of instructive objects are easily accessible, even to the occupants of a bustling metropolis. To me it will be a source of great delight to spread these resources before the reader, & enable him so cheaply to participate in the pleasures I have enjoyed, as well as place him in the way of enlarging the general stock of knowledge by communicating the results of his original observations.

One of my favorite walks was through Turner's lane, near Philadelphia, which is about a mile long, and not much wider than an ordinary street, being closely fenced in on both sides; yet my reader may feel surprised when informed that I found ample employment for all my leisure, during six weeks, within and about its precincts. On entering the lane from the Ridge road, I observed a gentle elevation of the turf below the lower rails of the fence, which appeared to be uninterruptedly continuous; and when I had cut through the verdant roof with my knife, it proved to be a regularly arched gallery or subterranean road, along which the inhabitants could securely travel at all hours without fear of discovery. The sides and bottom of this arched way were smooth and clean, as if much used; and the raised superior portion had long been firmly consolidated by the grass roots, intermixed with tenacious clay.—At irregular and frequently distant intervals, a side path diverged into the neighboring fields, and by its superficial situation, irregularity and frequent openings, showing that its purpose was temporary, or had been only opened for the sake of procuring food. Occasionally I found a little gallery diverging from the main route beneath the fence, towards the road and finally opening on the grass, as if the inmate had come out in the morning to breathe the early air, or to drink of the crystal dew which daily gemmed the close cropped verdure. How I longed to detect the animal which tenanted these galleries in the performance of his labors! Farther on, upon the top of a high bank, which prevented the pathway from continuing near the fence, appeared another evidence of the

industry of my yet unknown miner. Half a dozen hillocks of loose, almost pulverised earth were thrown up, at irregular distances, communicating with the main gallery by side passages. Opening one of these carefully, it appeared to differ little from the common gallery in size, but it was very difficult to ascertain where the loose earth came from, nor have I ever been able to tell since, I never witnessed the formation of these hillocks, and conjectures are forbidden, where nothing but observation is requisite to the decision. My farther progress was now interrupted by a delightful brook which sparkled across the road over a clear sandy bed; and here my little galleries turned into the field, coursing along at a moderate distance from the stream. I crept through the fence into the meadow on the west side, intending to discover, if possible the animal whose works had first fixed my attention, but as I approached the bank of the rivulet something suddenly retreated towards the grass, seeming to vanish almost unaccountably from sight. Very carefully examining the point at which it disappeared, I found the entrance of another gallery or burrow, but of very different construction from that first observed. This new one was formed in the grass, near and among whose roots and lower stems a small but regular covered way was practiced. Endless, however, would have been the attempt to follow this, as it opened in various directions, and ran irregularly into the field and towards the brook, by a great variety of passages. It evidently belonged to an animal totally different from the owner of the subterranean passage, as I subsequently discovered, and may hereafter relate.—Tired of my unavailing pursuit, I now returned to the little brook, and seating myself on a stone, remained for some time unconsciously gazing on the fluid which gushed along in unsullied brightness over its pebbly bed. Opposite to my seat, was an irregular hole in the bed of the stream, into which, in an idle mood, I pushed a small pebble with the end of my stick. What was my surprise, in a few seconds afterwards, to observe the water in this hole in motion, and the pebble I had pushed into it gently approaching the surface. Such was the fact; the hole was the dwelling of a stout little crayfish or fresh water lobster, who did not choose to be incommoded by the pebble, though doubtless he attributed its sudden arrival to the usual accidents of the stream, and not to my thoughtless movements. He had thrust his broad lobster-like claws under the stone, and then drawn them near to his mouth; thus making a kind of shelf; and as he reached the edge of the hole, he suddenly extended his claws, and rejected the incumbrance from the lower side, or down stream. Delighted to have found a living object with whose habits I was unacquainted, I should have repeated my experiment, but the crayfish presently returned with what might be called an armful of rubbish, and threw it over the side of his cell, and down the stream as before. Having watched him for some time while thus engaged, my attention was caught by the considerable number of similar holes along the margin and in the bed of the stream. One of these I explored with a small rod and found it to be eight or ten in-

ches deep, and widened below into a considerable chamber, in which the little lobster found a comfortable abode. Like all his tribe, the crayfish makes considerable opposition to being removed from his dwelling, and bit smartly at the stick with his claws: as my present object was only to gain acquaintance with his dwelling, he was speedily permitted to return to it in peace.

Under the end of a stone lying in the bed of the stream, something was floating in the pure current, which at first seemed like the tail of a fish, and being desirous to obtain a better view, I gently raised the stone on its edge, and was rewarded by a very beautiful sight. The object first observed was the tail of a beautiful salamander, whose sides were of a pale straw colour, decked with circles of the richest crimson. Its long lizard like body seemed to be semitransparent, and its slender limbs appeared like mere productions of the skin. Not far distant, and near where the upper end of the stone had been, lay crouched, as if asleep, one of the most beautifully colored frogs I had ever beheld. Its body was slender compared with most frogs, and its skin covered with stripes of bright reddish brown and grayish green, in such a manner as to recall the beautiful markings of the tiger's hide; and since the time alluded to, it has received the name of *TIGRINIA* from Leconte, its first scientific describer.—How long I should have been content to gaze at these beautiful animals, as they lay basking in the living water, I know not had not the intense heat made me feel the necessity of seeking a shade. It was now past 12 o'clock, I began to retrace my steps towards the city; and without any particular object moved along by the little galleries examined in the morning.—I had advanced but a short distance, when I found the last place where I had broken open the gallery was repaired. The earth was perfectly fresh, and I had lost the chance of discovering the miner, while watching my new acquaintances in the stream. Hurrying forward, the same circumstance uniformly presented; the injuries were all efficiently repaired, and had evidently been very recently completed. Here was one point gained; it was ascertained that these galleries were still inhabited, and I hoped soon to become acquainted with the inmates. But at this time, it appeared fruitless to delay longer, and I returned home, filled with anticipations of pleasure from the success of my future researches. These I shall relate on another occasion, if such narrations at the present be thought of sufficient interest to justify their presentation to the reader.

[To be continued.]

## UNDER DRAINING.

STRAW UNDERDRAINS are constructed in many districts of Europe, where other materials are deficient; and are often permanent in their benefits. They are thus constructed.—A trench is first dug say two feet deep. The workman then commences with a small tapering spade, of six or seven inches at the top, & tapering down to three or four, to take a spit from the centre of the bottom, leaving shoulders on each side, so as to present a bottom cut



of six inches broad and six deep. Straw is then twisted into hard rods of a size sufficient to fill this, and pressed into it. Turfs or the most tenacious portions of the earth are then laid upon the straw, and the trench filled. An intelligent laborer tells us he has made miles of such drains, and that having had occasion to dig across them years afterwards, he has found the straw wholly decayed and gone, and the aperture retaining the perfect shape which had been originally given to it. B.

## THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1833.

### PATRONAGE.

This is a word "big with meaning" to all publishers and editors, inasmuch as the actual extent of it, is of vital importance to their interests. We cannot but feel grateful that so much of it has been extended to the *Maine Farmer*, during the brief time of its existence, especially as it was confidently predicted that the *Farmers in Maine*, were not yet sufficiently advanced in knowledge and desire for information to give support to such a paper as ours. This surmise is amply confuted by our subscription list, upon which we find the names of many of our best and most worthy citizens. And we sincerely hope their good opinion as well as their assistance, will be SUBSTANTIALLY corroborated by as many more new names ere the year is out. We not only want subscribers, but we are desirous that they should communicate their ideas upon various subjects. It is the only way that we can fully understand each other's interests, and become fellow workers in the great and useful cause of Agriculture, Mechanics and general information. The *Genesee Farmer*, a paper commenced three years ago in Rochester, now enumerates on its list of correspondents One Hundred. Such a number of men, each interested in the same cause, and each willing to add his mite makes the paper exceedingly interesting and valuable.—This interchange of ideas makes each acquainted in some degree, with the others, and hence arises a union, a fellow feeling and a hearty co-operation. A paper must flourish with such a patronage, and a country must flourish still more, with such a people to inhabit it. And cannot that number, among the thousand souls in Maine, be aroused to action, and excited to the pleasing labor of mutual information?

### CURRENT WINE.

In our last we published two methods of preparing Currant wine. In this number we publish another, in order as the season will be soon here when this article must be made, if made at all, that our friends may avail themselves of

the experience of others and improve if they can, upon former methods. It is a matter of regret that more wine of this kind is not manufactured among us. Every farmer might make enough for his own use at least, as nothing grows easier or more freely than currants.

The principal objection to this kind of wine is the syrupy flavor which it is apt to have, and which must be owing to there being too much saccharine matter, or to its not being well combined with the other ingredients. Many think if they have put the materials together, the work is done, when in fact, the management afterwards is the most important part. The regulation of the fermentation, stopping it when proper and racking off when ready, are important points to be attended to in the manufacture. Among the many receipts given the following of Dr. Green's of Mansfield, published in "*Fessenden's American Gardener*," is a very good one.

Let the currants be fully ripe, and freed from all leaves, webs of insects, and decayed or defective fruit; break and press out the juice, and to every gallon of juice add two gallons of water, and to every gallon of this mixture three and one fourth pounds of good clean sugar, add one gill of good brandy, and one fourth of an ounce of alum pulverized. Mix well together, and put the same into a clean cask. To expedite the process, ascertain the number of gallons the cask intended for the wine will contain—calculate the proportions of the ingredients—put into the cask the juice, brandy and alum—dissolve the sugar in water, and fill the cask, and with a stick mix the whole together.

In the month of March following, draw off the wine, adding one gill of brandy to a gallon, and the wine is excellent, and improves by age. After the wine is drawn off, the residue may be worked into vinegar, or be suspended in a thick bag, in a cool place, that the remaining wine may filter out and be saved.

A kind of wine has been manufactured from the black currant, by Samuel Wylls Pomeroy of Brighton, Mass. which has been much celebrated for its medical properties. Dr. John G. Coffin, editor of the *Boston Medical Intelligencer*, says of this wine, "It has all the good properties of the best Port, without any of its heating or constipating effects. We could name several instances, where, in great debility and exhaustion, after protracted and severe fever, and from other causes, nothing else could be thought of, or taken with pleasure or advantage, in which this wine proved grateful to the palate, and most friendly to the stomach; in which, indeed, it was the principal means of conducting the patient to health and strength."

Its exhibition has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera and dysentery,—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased. It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Batavia trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera, which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine,

was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections, in which this wine has proved useful. In *sore throat* it has for many years, been considered almost a specific remedy.

For the *Maine Farmer*.

MR. HOLMES:—As we learn that the unusual drought has materially affected the crops of English hay in many parts of Massachusetts, and the South generally, it becomes us in Maine to consider that no cattle can be sent thither this season; of course, we farmers must provide for all our stock which we usually send in that direction, which may not be a very great evil to us, as they are pretty generally young cattle which have not got their growth, and are generally sold for a less price than they can be afforded for.

We must be careful to save all our hay and forage, roots, straw and every thing for our Stock. We may yet sow turnips, and take the best care of our Rutabaga, potatoes and every thing our stock consumes. And if there should be any considerable latter feed South, they must, of course, slaughter many of their cattle, and we may there find a market another year to advantage. I suggest these hints to my brother farmers now, in hopes that they may be benefitted by them, as all have not the means of knowing of the severe drought in the South.

A FARMER.

Jay, June 24, 1833.

ERRATA.—The following errors occur in the letter from "*Bakewell's*" correspondent published in No. 22. The following sentence, viz. "The nature of the soils in this is variable. Bottom or river lands, which something extensive or small runs in creeks and loam sand and decomposed vegetables, and are the best for Indian corn and meadows." Should read thus—"The nature of the soil in this vicinity is variable. Bottom or river lands, which are sometimes extensive on small creeks or runs, are loam, sand, and decomposed vegetables, and are the best for Indian corn and meadow."

To Correspondents.—"Lector" is informed that the piece he alludes to, was, by inadvertence not seen by the Editor until he examined the proof sheet. Probably no great harm, however, will ever arise from it.

A "Male Youth" and an "Old Bachelor" in answer to a "Female Youth," have been received, and will appear in our next.

A Valuable Discovery. *Napping Hats by Steam.* The invention of man appears to have no bounds. Since Fulton discovered the utility, and applied to the purposes of navigation the power of steam the improvements that have been made in the arts and sciences are almost incredible. We stepped into a Hat Manufactory a few days since, and were surprised and gratified to see in successful and admirable operation a new patent machine for Napping Hats, carried on by steam. The beauty and superiority of the work is admired by all who examine it. On inquiring whether Hats napped in this manner was preferable to others, we were informed that it required extremely hot water to bring the article to perfection, and that this is accomplished much better through the agency of steam, than in any other manner, it having been ascertained that steam applied in this way is five times as hot as boiling water.

July has commenced in earnest—the weather being hot enough in all conscience—the thermometer being up to almost 90. The corn grows luxuriantly.

## TURKISH HORSES.

Large apertures in the walls, and the roof constantly admitted the air, it being a principle with the Osmanleys to keep their stables cool, covering the horses with thick clothes. And, as no country presents more variety of climate than Turkey in Europe, no horses being so healthy as Turkish horses, it follows that the mode adopted with them is good: spacious, well ventilated stabling with plenty of body clothes. Horses in Turkey never stand on straw, but on earth or sand, kept clean and are always tethered. The practice of tethering is worthy of imitation every where it does not distress the animal, and it prevents kicking. Nothing is more unpleasant than being between two rows of loose heels. 'Extremes meet,' is exemplified in the contrary practice of the English and the Turks respecting horses the result of each being the same excellence. English stables are hot, Turkish stables are cold—English horses are high fed, Turkish horses get little else than chopped straw—it requires hours to dress an English horse; as many minutes suffice for a Turkish horse—the English snaffle would scarcely hurt a deer's mouth; the Turkish bit would break a tiger's jaw—the hoof in England is prepared to the shoe; the shoe in Turkey is fashioned to the hoof. [Slade's Trav.

From the Genesee Farmer.

## CURRANT WINE.

Messrs. EDITORS,—Being lately on a visit to one of my friends in a neighboring town, I was regaled by him with some currant wine of his own manufacture. It was so very excellent, that I requested him to make known to me the process of making it—it was as follows:

Take eight or ten gallons of currant juice, to which add ninety pounds of common brown, or one hundred pounds of molasses sugar—put them into a brass kettle, which hang over a moderate fire—stir them up together well, and carefully take off all the scum which rises to the top. Particular care must be taken that the fire is not so great as to make the juice boil, for more heat is necessary than to cause the impurities contained in the sugar to rise so as to be skimmed off. When the liquor becomes pure, pour it into a clean firm barrel—then fill up the barrel with clean water, and let it stand (in the cellar) with the bung out to ferment. Let the fermentation continue as long as it will. The cask must be filled up frequently with sweetened water. When the fermentation ceases, bung up the barrel tight, the process of manufacturing the article is ended.

My friend assured me that he could by his currants, manufacture his wine, for 37 1-2 cents per gallon, and that he had frequently sold it at one dollar per gallon.

Many a farmer has currants, which might in this way be made use of to great advantage; and those who have not, might, in little time, and with little trouble, furnish themselves with an ample supply. Respectfully, W. P. W.

Milton, March 22, 1833.

[We do not pretend to know, never having tried the process, what advantage there may be in heating the juice and sugar. But we do know, having practiced it for a number of years, without a single failure occurring, that the above proportions of Currant juice, Sugar and water, (without being simmered over a

fire, but otherwise managed as above,) will make a clear, good, strong wine. We should have supposed, that heating the juice would have a tendency to loosen the fermentation, and therefore prove injurious.

Our plan has been to carefully strain the juice through a flannel cloth; and to completely dissolve the sugar before putting it in the barrel. By frequent mashing and stirring the sugar, light impurities will rise to the top and heavy ones sink to the bottom, the first of which we skimmed off and the second left in the bottom of the vessel. If care is taken to keep the barrel filled up during the fermentation, "THE SCUM WHICH WOULD RISE TO THE TOP" by heating, will be thrown out by the fermentation.—Experience has convinced us, that it is best when making to have as much of the mixture over filling the barrel, as will keep it filled up during the fermentation. The vessel ought to be filled up two or three times a day.

[Editor Franklin Repository.]

## SOAP.

Much difficulty is frequently experienced in this business, and many VULGAR ERRORS have been connected with it; and we have heard women declare that they believed their soap was BEWITCHED. When the principles are once understood, the whole process is easy and simple. First, then, it is proper that housekeepers should know the properties of the component parts of soap.

There are two fixed alkalies used in soap-making, viz. potash and soda. Potash is called the vegetable, and soda the mineral alkali. Either of these alkalies will unite with grease and form soaps: potash and grease make soft soap only, but soda and grease make hard soap. Both these alkalies have a strong affinity for acids—uniting with them and forming what is generally called neutral salts. Thus potash and nitric acid form saltpetre; soda and sulphuric acid form a glauber salts, and soda and muriatic acid, or spirits of salts, form common salt.

Now no woman in her senses would think of making soap with either of these salts; and yet the base of either, when separated from the acid, would form when mixed with grease, as good soap as if they had never been united.

There is also another acid which combines with these alkalies, which will equally prevent their uniting with grease as either of the mentioned acids—that is carbonic. Now this acid is continually floating in the atmosphere unseen, and will combine with potash or soda whenever it comes in contact, forming a carbonate of soda or potash—neither of which will unite with grease to form soap.

Much of the difficulty which housekeepers meet with in soap-making, arises from their ley having become more or less saturated with carbonic acid. Ashes which have laid long in a damp place, or become damp by any other means, will absorb carbonic acid, or if the ley is allowed to stand too long after it is leached in an open vessel, the same thing will take place. Lime is often placed in the bottom of the leach, and but few can tell why they do it. If the question is asked, the reply is—because it makes the ley cleaner. Lime has a strong-

er affinity for carbonic acid than potash has, and of course will separate it from it. Common limestone is lime and carbonic acid:—when limestone is burned in a kiln, the carbonic acid is separated by heat, and quicklime is formed. Now if this quick or fresh-burnt lime is placed in the bottom of the leach and the ley made to pass through it, it becomes purified from the acid, and the only thing necessary then to have it unite with grease, is to have it of sufficient strength.—This may be ascertained by its specific gravity—to learn which, put a new-laid egg into it: if the egg floats, the ley is strong enough; if it sinks, the ley must either be evaporated by boiling, or by again leaching it through ashes. The grease made use of is the refuse fat of animals, and before it is united with the ley, should be freed from all the salt by boiling it in water. The quantity necessary for a barrel of good soap is about sixteen pounds, or half a pound to a gallon.

Soap when well made, should be thick and salve-like, capable of being spread thin upon cloth without flaking or rolling off.—If to such soap about an equal quantity of soft water is added, the soap becomes hard and liver-like, capable of being taken up in the hand. This many think is desirable,—especially the soap-boilers who make it for sale, as they make double the profit they would on the other quality.

Some housekeepers practice making their own hard soap. This is done by adding salt to the soap after it is well made, while it is yet boiling. The effect is thus explained. Salt is soda and muriatic acid. Potash has a stronger affinity for muriatic acid than soda has, and when they come in contact, as in this case, the potash decomposes the salt and combines with the muriatic acid, forming a muriate of potash—leaving the soda pure to form a hard soap with the grease:—the muriate of potash will be found on cooling, in solution at the bottom, being of greater specific gravity than the soap. The salt should be added by small quantities until the separation takes place, which may be known by the soap becoming curdled; after which it should be allowed to stand until cold, when it may be cut into bars or cakes, as suits the operator. Many suppose that rosin is necessary to harden the soap. This is not the case; it is used as a matter of profit—not of necessity.

The common soft or yellow soap is owing to the iron contained in it, as the oxide of iron is dissolved by potash. Where white soap is desirable, it may be made by substituting pearl-ash or carbonate of potash, and abstracting the carbonic acid by lime—and by using lard or other white grease, the purest white soap may be made. [Genesee Farmer.]

OLDEN TIMES.—In the reign of Henry VIII, Sir A. Fitzherbert, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, wrote a Treatise entitled the "Rock of Husbandry, from which the following is extracted:

"It is a wives occupation to wynowe all manner of cornes, to make malte, to washe, and wringe, to make heyre, sheve corne, (reap) and in tyme of neede to helpe her husband to fill the much hayne, drive the ploughs, to load heyre, corne and such other. And to go to ryde to the market and sel butter, cheese, milk, eggs, cheekyns, capons, beeves, pygges, geese, and all manner of cornes."

Ladies of eighteen hundred and thirty-three! what do you think of this? Was not the learned judge a hard-hearted



old wretch, to burden the gentler sex with labours almost Herculean! As old Time passes on, he brings his changes—many of them, we believe, have been highly favorable to the comfort, if not the well-being of the ladies.—*Balt. Visitor.*

## MECHANICS.

From *Rees Cyclopaedia.*  
MACHINERY.

[Continued.]

A great number of machines depend upon reciprocating motions, such as pump mills, saw mills &c. Where the first mover has circular motion as a water wheel the reciprocating movement will be most conveniently produced by means of a crank; because it commences the change of motion by degrees, and does not suddenly urge the parts into motion in a contrary direction; nor suddenly check the movement again, but effects both changes without violence. It is proper, in such cases, to regulate the motion of the first mover by a fly wheel, otherwise the resistance of the work, at the instant of the change of motion, is so small, that the machine would accelerate in that period, and then be checked again. The same may be accomplished by having several of the reciprocating movements and these act alternately, that when one requires the most power, the others take the least, so as to equalize the resistance to the first mover, and make the motion uniform. All reciprocating machines labour under great disadvantages, from the circumstance that a great mass of matter must be put in motion, and this motion destroyed again. Thus, in a single pump forcing water through a great height of pipes, the column of water is, at every stroke the pump makes, put in rapid motion, which is wholly lost during the return of the pump-bucket for another stroke, when fresh impetus must be given to the water; now by applying a double acting pump, or two or three pumps acting at intervals, and the water regulated by an air-vessel, the motion will be very easy, because the column of water will be in constant motion through the pipes, and the momentum once given to it will continue as long as the machine is at work, instead of requiring a repetition of it at every stroke.

In every machine, the action of the moving power is transferred to the working point, through the parts of the machinery, which are material, inert, and heavy; or, to describe it more accurately, before the necessary force can be excited at the working point of the machine, the various connecting forces must be exerted in the different parts of the machine; and in order that the working point may follow out the impression already made, all the connecting parts or limbs of the machine must be moved in different directions, and with different velocities. Force is necessary for thus changing the state of all this matter, and frequently a very considerable force. Time must also elapse before all this can be accomplished. This often consumes, and really wastes, a great part of the impelling power. Thus, in a crane worked by men walking in a wheel, it acquires motion by slow degrees; because, in order to give sufficient room the action of the number of men or cattle that are necessary, a very capacious wheel must be employed, containing a great quantity of inert matter. All of this must be put in motion by a very moderate preponderance of the men: it accelerates slowly, and the load is raised. When it has attained the required height, all this matter, now in considerable motion must be stopped. This cannot be done in an instant, with a jolt, which would be very convenient, and even hurtful: it is therefore brought to rest gradually. This also consumes time. Nay, the wheel must get a motion in the contrary direction, that the load may be lowered into the

cart or lighter; and this can only be accomplished by degrees. Then the tackle must be lowered down again for another load which also must be done gradually. All this wastes a great deal both of time and force, and renders a walking-wheel a very improper form for the first mover of a crane, or any machine whose use requires such frequent changes of motion. The same thing obtains, although in a lower degree, in the steam engine, where the great beam and pump rods, sometimes weighing many tons, must be made to acquire a very brisk motion in opposite directions twice in every working stroke. It operates in a greater or a less degree, in all engines which have a reciprocating motion in any of their parts. Pump mills are of necessity subjected to this inconvenience. In the famous engine at Marly, about 130 of the whole moving power of some of the water wheels is employed in giving a reciprocating motion to a set of rods and chains, which extend from the wheels to a cistern about three fourths of a mile distant, where they work a set of pumps thus the engine is, by such injudicious construction, a monument of magnificence, and the struggle of innocence with the unchangeable laws of nature. In machines, all the parts of which continue the direction of their motion unchanged, the inertia of a great mass of matter does no harm; but on the contrary, contributes to preserve the steadiness of the motion, in spite of small inequalities of power or resistance, or unavoidable irregularities of force in the interior part. But in all reciprocations, it is highly prejudicial to the performance; and therefore, constructions which admit such reciprocation without necessity, are avoided by all intelligent engineers.

In many machines, but generally in small works what are called hearts, camms, snails, excentric wheels, &c. are a very excellent method of producing slight reciprocating movements to levers. From the rotatory motion of an axis, they have the great advantage of admitting any modification of the motion, to act suddenly or gradually, in either direction, at the pleasure of the maker. This is done, by wheels of a particular form, fastened upon an axis, and levers applied in contact with their circumferences, which receive a motion in proportion as the different radii of the wheels alter their lengths; and if, at any point of the motion, the lever is to be in a state of rest the periphery of the wheel is, during that period made a circular arc, and concentric with the axis. From the facility of producing any motion whatever by camms, it is an universal method, and applicable to all subjects; but still has objections, which will induce the engineer to neglect it in those instances, where any other movement will answer the same purpose. These objections are the great friction, and wear of the camms, which soon unfit them for accurate motion: this may in some measure be obviated by applying rollers in the ends of the levers, to receive contact of the camm. Another objection is, that the camm is unfit for producing a double motion, because a spring or weight must be introduced to return the lever, and always keep it in contact with the camm. Now if this spring is only used to return the lever, it will operate very well; but if it is made so strong as to effect any operation of the machine, the friction will be great, and be a serious objection to the use of camms.

The principles of these movements, and practical directions for constructing camms for any kind of movement, is fully explained in our article *DIAGONAL Motion*, which renders it unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject in this place. Camms are used on a large scale in rolling-mills for working the sheers with which large iron bars are clipped into lengths. They are also employed in the machine for punching holes through the iron plates for boilers, weaving machine, &c.;

and are in common use in the blowing machine used in iron forges; but it is a very injudicious application, and a common crank would be much better.

We once with great pleasure contemplated a very complicated machine, in which were many reciprocating parts necessarily operating only whilst moving in one direction; in the other, they had merely to return to repeat their operations. To produce this reciprocation, the inventor applied a crank, which was caused to revolve by the action of a pair of elliptical cog wheels, each balanced on an axis passing through one of its foci. In this construction, the motion of the driven wheel and the crank it carried, was exceedingly variable, but by equal increments of alternate acceleration and retardation. Thus when the long radius of the first wheel was operating, it met the shortest radius of the other, therefore giving it and also the crank a rapid motion; in this state the crank was returning to repeat its stroke, and with a quick stroke; but by the time it had completed half a revolution, the action was reversed the short radius of the first wheel acting upon the long radius of the second, which was therefore with its crank at the slowest point of its movement; but the decrease of the motion, from the quickest to the slowest point of its revolution being effected by equal increments, gave no shock to the machinery. The crank was of course, during the slow half of its movement, performing its work; and in the quick period, returning to fetch its stroke. By this judicious arrangement, the resistance to the first movement was very nearly equal: for when it had work to perform, the wheel work gained a power upon the working point; but in returning, it caused it to urge the working point with such an increased velocity, as in some degree counterbalanced the diminished resistance; but in this, no loss was occasioned because this increased velocity shortened the period of inaction, hastening the return to a situation for repeating its operation.

These elliptical wheels are, in the hands of an able mechanic, a very useful contrivance, but they have not been much used in machinery, from the difficulties of forming their teeth with precision. In the *COMETARIUM*, (see that article,) they are introduced to represent the elliptical motions of comets, and we have seen two instances of their being used in large machines, where they operated with as much facility as circular wheels. It is to be observed, that a small excentricity of the ellipse, consequently a slight deviation from the circular figure, will produce a great inequality of their motion, because the increase of the acting radius of one wheel, is attended with a correspondent decrease of the other, so that to produce almost any differences of motion which can be required in practice, the excentricity of the wheels will be such as can easily be accomplished, and as will work with each other smoothly and accurately. When heavy stampers are to be raised in order to drop on the matter to be pounded the wipers, by which they are lifted, should be made of such a form that the stamper may be raised by an uniform pressure, or with a motion almost imperceptible at first. If this is not attended to, and the wiper is only a pin sticking out from the axis, the stamper is forced into motion at once. This occasions a violent jolt to the machine, and great strains on its moving parts and their points of support: whereas, when they are gradually lifted at first, the inequality of desultory motion is never felt at the impelled point of the machine.

We have seen pistons of pumps moved by means of a double rack on the piston rod; a half wheel takes hold of one rack and raises it to the required height. The moment the half wheel has quit that side of the rack, it lays hold of the other side and forces the piston down again. This

has been proposed as a great improvement, by correcting the unequal motion of the piston, moved in the common way by a crank motion; but it occasions such abrupt changes of motion, that the machine is shaken by jolts. Indeed, if the movements were accurately executed, the machine would be soon shaken to pieces, if the parts did not give way by bending and yielding. Accordingly we have always observed that this motion soon failed, and was changed for one that was more smooth; a judicious engineer will avoid all such sudden changes of motion, especially in any ponderous part of a machine.

[To be Continued.]

**Extent of the Lowell Manufactures.**—The following interesting statistics are given by the Lowell Journal.

The whole amount of capital at present invested is \$6,150,000. The number of large mills in actual operation is 19. These mills are each about 157 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth—of brick, five stories high, each story averaging from 10 to 13 feet high, thus giving opportunity for a free circulation of air. The aggregate number of spindles used is 84,000—looms 3000. The whole number of operatives employed is about 5000, of which 1200 are males, 3800 are females. The quantity of raw cotton used in these mills per annum, exceeds 7,000,000 lbs or 20,000 bales. The number of yards of cotton goods of various qualities manufactured annually is about 27,000,000. Were the different pieces united, they would reach to the distance of 15,300 miles! In this estimate is included about 2,000,000 of yards of coarse mixed cotton and wollen negro clothing, in the manufacture of which about 80,000 pounds of wool are used per annum.

The quantity of wool manufactured annually into Cassimeres is about 150,000 lbs. making about 150,000 yards.

The Lowell Carpet Manufactory is in itself a curiosity—68 looms are kept in operation by hand labor, viz: 50 for ingrained or Kidderminster carpeting, 10 for Brussels, and 8 for rugs of various kinds. 140,000 lbs of wool in the course of a year, are manufactured into rich and beautiful carpets, the colors of which will vie with any imported. The number of yards of carpetings made per annum is upwards of 120,000, besides rugs. The operatives at present employed in all these mills receive for their labor about \$1,200,000 per annum.

The Lawrence Company has now but one mill in operation. One other is erected, and will be in operation in about three months. The foundation of two others are laid which will be ready to go into operation, one in 9 months, the other in 12. These mills will contain about 16,500 additional spindles for cotton, and 550 looms, and will use 2,200,000 lbs of raw cotton annually, furnishing employment for 700 operatives. These three mills will probably be the means of adding at least 1500 to the population of Lowell.

The Middlesex Company has lately erected another mill for the manufacture of Cassimeres and Broadcloths, which is said to be one of the first manufacturing edifices in the United States. It is 153 feet in length, by 46, and six stories high. Nearly 1,000,000 of bricks have been used in its construction. It will go into operation in about two months, and will contain 2880 spindles, and 64 looms for Cassimeres, and 40 for Broadcloths. It will work up about 300,000 lbs of wool annually, and employ about 225 operatives.

The edifice in which all the machinery employed in the mills is manufactured, is termed the "Machine Shop," belonging to the Locks and Canal Company, and is probably the largest "shop" in the country, being built of brick, four stories high, 220 feet in length and 45 feet in width. A-

bout 200 machinists, some of them the most skillful men in the United States, or in the world, are constantly employed. About 600 tons of cast and wrought iron, two thirds of which at least are of American production, are annually converted into machinery, besides a large quantity of imported steel.

It is computed that upwards of 5000 tons of anthracite coal are annually consumed in the Lowell Manufacturing establishments and Machine shop, besides immense quantities of charcoal and pine & hard wood fuel.

#### SUMMARY.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

#### LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Henry IV, Captain Pell, we have received Paris papers to the evening of the 17th.

The most important intelligence is the breaking off of the negotiation between Ibrahim Pacha and the Porte, and the preparation on both sides to resume hostilities. Considerable bodies of Russian troops are flocking towards Constantinople, to join their comrades there.

The most intimate friendship now prevails between the Russian and Turkish authorities, and the Sultan is most attentive in supplying Russian troops with every thing necessary. There are now 14,700 Russians in the camp at Scutari, and they will be joined by 400 Turkish artillerymen.

PARIS, May 16. The Quotidienne of this morning contains a copy of a legal act or information signed by M. Battier, Advocate of the Royal court of Paris, and other functions, denouncing upon a legal presumption, the declaration of marriage by the Duchess of Berry, her pregnancy and delivery, to be false and supposititious.

The packet ship Fredonia has arrived at N. York, bringing Paris dates to the 20th, and London to the 18th ult.

From the Jour. of Com.

LONDON, May 18. A great assembly is to be convened on the 20th in the neighborhood of Birmingham, like that of last year, called by Mr. Atwood. His address to the people is as follows:—

My dear friends and compatriots: The Ministers whom we have brought into power upon the shoulders of the people, have betrayed their trust.

We left them the field of freedom but they have failed us sorrowfully. They have done nothing of what they ought to have done, and done almost all which they ought not. They have given us slavery for Ireland and power for England. Misery for our homes and shame abroad. Twice a year they search us for the payment of taxes.

Never will they raise our resources to the level of our charges, or diminish our charges to the measure of our income. We speak to them of our distress, they deny its existence. They answer as much as the tyrants of Egypt, "Ye are idle, ye are idle, go to your work."

Friends and compatriots. There's no hope for our country whilst these men remain in power. The people are borne down under the evil influence of their dominion.

It is suitable that the people should assemble in masses peaceably, legally, and in their majesty. It is fit that we should lay our griefs at the foot of the throne. Our good King will again hear our petitions. These unjust ministers will be driven away, and prosperity restored to our people. Come, then, once more, my friends. Exhibit again your innumerable masses! Come with the hearts of lions, but with the kindness of lambs. Reunite yourselves as you have done before, at Newhall, on the 20th of May, and give anew the

proofs that you understood your rights, and are determined to defend them.

There must be no violence, no disorder, no insubordination of any sort. Peace, order, loyalty and union, ought to be our watchwords. See the arms by means of which we have acquired our gigantic strength. With these arms we have reconquered the liberties of our country. With them we will receive prosperity for the people.

Accounts from Constantinople are to the 25th April. Ibrahim had suspended the retreat of his troops. Five thousand Russians had arrived at Benjukkere, and were to encamp on the opposite heights of the Asiatic shore.

The accounts from Holland indicate an approach to an arrangement.

**CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.** Private letter, of the National Intelligencer, of the latest dates say: "The Cholera is raging in New Orleans, and is attended with more malignancy and fatality than it ever was, in any known part of the globe not even excepting the Jungles of India. No premonitory symptoms attend the disease. The first warning a man has, who may be in perfect health is that he is dying. A man, a few days since, actually died standing up; he felt faint and unwell, reached a fence, which he grasped, and then died his hands to the rails, which held him up after death.

A dreadful murder was perpetrated at Pembroke, N. H. on Saturday 23d inst. upon a Mrs. Cofran, by a young man 18 or 19 years of age, named Prescott, who last winter made an attempt to murder her while asleep, with an axe. All fears respecting him had long been allayed, and his former offence was considered merely as an extraordinary act of somnambulism. Mrs. C. had but just recovered from the effects of her former wounds, when Prescott invited her to go a short distance from the house to obtain some strawberries—on coming to the spot, he took a stake from the fence, and beat her upon the head, until he caused her death. He then returned to the house apparently unconcerned and informed Mr Cofran that he had killed his wife. He went immediately to the spot, and found her just expiring. Prescott made no attempt to escape, and was secured.

A serious accident we learn by the Lowell Album, occurred in that place, to cloud the universal joy which the visit of the President occasioned. While engaged in loading a piece to discharge as a salute, it went off carrying away the right hand of one young man and the left of another, besides otherwise injuring them. Their names, were Russell and Dummer. Faint hopes are entertained for the recovery of Russell.

**GREAT FALL OF LIVE STOCK.** The centre arch of the bridge over M'Comb's Dam, N. Y. gave way in consequence of the weight of a drove of cattle passing over it, and about thirty cows and steers were precipitated into the dam. No lives were lost, but we believe some of them walked off all tattered and torn.

The Honorable Alexander Buckner, a Senator in Congress from the State of Missouri, died about a fortnight since of the cholera, at Cape Girardeau. His lady also died of the same disease about the same time.

**SINGULAR WEDDING.**—A curious wedding took place recently at Yaxley, in Suffolk. It attracted the attendance of more than five hundred persons. The bridegroom was John Woods, a lad of 16, and the bride a blind old woman, who has been more than 50 years in that situation. The marriage ceremony was succeeded by a merry peal on the church bells, and a large band of rough music.



The parties are inmates of the parishhouse, and among the most conspicuous of the company, was the discarded lover, a lame old man mounted on an ass.

An extravagant measure.. George Peck, of Baltimore, was the other day found guilty of stealing a half bushel, and sentenced accordingly. By this measure, he has at least doubled his peck of troubles. Measures, not men was his motto.

A CARD. Mrs. LOVEJOY tenders her thanks to the people of Winthrop village for their kind and successful efforts to find the body of her son who was drowned on Friday last, and for their continued attentions till the body was buried.

### MARRIAGES.

In New Sharon, Capt. David French of Mt. Vernon to Miss Polly Wood.

In Gardiner, Mr. Amos Adams of Belgrade, to Miss Sarah Piper of this town.

In Houlton, Mr. Wm. Hussey of Bangor, to Miss Julia daughter of J. Houlton, Esq.

### DEATHS.

In this town, John M. son of Mr. Matthew Woodcock, aged about 7 years.

Drowned in Winthrop Upper Pond, on Friday evening of last week, Hartwell Lovejoy, aged 28, a deaf and dumb man, and Henry Safford, aged 17. They were in a small boat not far from the shore, with another young man, named Daniel Chandler, when Lovejoy, through mere sport, began to rock the boat, which upset; Chandler swam ashore, but the other two were drowned.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, JUNE 24.  
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)

At Market this day 325 Beef Cattle, including 80 unsold last week, 10 Cows and Calves, 1850 Sheep, 8 pairs Working Oxen, and 120 Swine. About 50 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—125 Beef Cattle were from Ohio, all of which were very fine; last week's prices were well supported. We quote prime at 6 a 6 50, good at 5 25 a 5 75, thin at 4 75 a 5 25.

Working Oxen.—Sales were effected at \$44, 53, 62 and 65.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at 16, 17, 25 & \$30. Sheep and Lambs.—We noticed one lot of 100 sold for \$1.30; also lots at 1.75, 2, 2.33, 2.50, 2.75 and 3.

Swine.—At retail, selected, 6c. for sows, and 7c. for barrows.

### FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the Masonic Hall in this village, at half past 7 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION—Ought Slavery in this Country to be immediately abolished?

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order, WM. NOYES, Sec'y.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Winthrop, July 1, 1833.

Mary Brimigim  
Jas Burnes—2  
Abigail Blake  
Levi Bolster  
Lydia Ann Bearce  
Cushing, house carpenter  
Polly Currier  
James Curtis  
Ebenezer Calton  
Sheldon J. Dickman  
Amos Downing  
Sarah Drought  
Sarah K. Foster  
Julia Ann French  
Sylvanus Fairbanks  
David Gould  
Joseph G. Jewett  
Ebenezer Holmes  
Mary Ann Hardy  
Acka Hutchinson  
Horace Kimball

Theodore Knox  
Thomas Lancaster  
Mary Lancaster  
John Lovering  
Hannah Mitchell  
Thomas Newman  
Sylph Orcutt  
Hannah Pettengill  
Dolly Prescott  
Hiram A. Pitts  
Benjamin Packard  
Ebenezer Packard  
John Remick  
Mary Ann Stenckfield  
Jonathan Shaw  
Content Southworth  
M. E. Tupper  
Hannah S. Tyler  
Capt. Jonathan Whiting  
Sarah White  
Orin Waterman  
Elijah Wood

GEORGE W. STANLEY, P. M.

TOWN ORDERS, Highway Surveyor's  
BLANKS, for sale at this office.

### AUGUSTA WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Monday, for the Kennebec Journal, by a trader of Augusta.

Ashes—per ton, 2240 lbs.  
Pot, 90 to \$92  
Beans—per bushel.  
White, \$1 25  
Pea Bean,  
Beans—per lb. 17 a 20 cts  
Butter per lb. 12 1-2 cts  
Candles—per lb.  
Sperm, 30 a 33  
Dipped Tallow, 11 1-2  
Cheese—per lb.  
New milk, 8 1-2 a 9  
Four meal, 4 a 6  
Coffee—per lb.  
Havana, 11 1-2 a 12  
St. Domingo, 12  
Porto Rico, 12 1-2  
Dye Stuffs—per lb.  
Indigo, 112 1-2 a 150  
Logwood, 1 1-2 a 1 3-4  
Nicaragua, 5 a 6  
Fustic, 1 1-4 a 1 1-2  
Brazilletto, 2 1-2 a 3

Fathers—per lb.  
Am. Live Geese, 45 a 50  
Russia, 25 a 30 cts.

Fish—per q'l.  
Cod, \$3 50  
Pollock, 2 50 a 2 75  
Mackerel, per bbl. new  
No 1, \$6 50 a 7  
No 2, 5 50  
No 3, 4 50

Flax—per lb. 12 1-2  
Flour—per bbl.  
Balt. Howard street, \$6 50  
Genesee, 6 75  
Alexandria, 6 50  
Fredericksburg, 6 25

Furs  
Prime red Fox, 75 a 80 cts  
do cross do \$2 a 2 50  
do silver do 3 a 10  
do Otter, \$4 a 5  
do Mink, 40 cts  
do Martin or Sable, 85 c  
do Bear, 3 a 4  
do Cubs, 50 a 1 50  
do Fisher, 1 a 1 12  
do Wild cat, 30  
do Lucerne, 100  
do Deer, per lb. in the  
hair, 16 a 18  
do Muskrat, 20 to 30  
do Beaver,  
Raccoon, each, 6 a 25  
Skins of inferior qualities  
sold for less.

Grain, per bushel.  
Corn, Northern yellow, 100  
Southern flat, 85 cts  
Rye, 100  
Oats, 40 a 45  
Barley, none.

Gunpowder, per cask.  
Boston, 3 1/2 a 3 3/4  
Orange, 25 per lb.

Hams, per lb. 2 1/2  
Hay, dull.  
Hides, per lb.  
Green slaughtered, 5c  
Calf skins, 10

Iron, per cwt.  
Russia, 4 75 a 5 25  
Swedes, sorted flat, 4 25

Square and extra sizes, 5 00  
Eng. round, flat and square, \$4  
Lard, per lb. none.

Leather, per lb.  
Slaughtered sole, 21  
upper, 24  
Lime, per cask.

Thomaston, 1 25 a 1 30  
Lumber, per M.  
Boards, clear, \$18  
do mer. (Dead riv.)

\$10 75  
do refuse, 5 75  
Shingles, 1st qty, \$3  
a 3 1/2

Molasses, per gal.  
Guadaloupe, 32 a 33  
Havana, 31

Nails, per lb. asst'd, 5 1/2  
Nail rods, 6  
Oil, per gal.

Amer. Linseed, 1 12 1/2  
Sperm, winter str. 95  
a 100

Fall strained, 84  
Summer do 80  
Whale, clarified, 42 a 50

Potatoes, 17 a 20  
Plaster of Paris, per ton.  
Ground, 7 a 8

Paints, per lb.  
White lead, dry, 10 1/2  
a 11

do ground in oil, 11 a 12  
Read lead, 8 a 10  
Ochre, yellow, 5 a 6

Raisins, per cask.  
Malaga, \$7 a 7 1/2  
Smyrna, 5

Rice, per lb. 3 1/2 a 4  
Salt, per bushel.  
Turks Island, none

Liverpool, 50  
Blown, sacks, \$2 25  
Seeds, per bushel.

Flaxseed,  
Herdsgrass, 2 25  
Clover, none.

Shot, per lb. 8 cts  
Spices, per lb.  
Cassia, in matts, 18

Pepper, 9  
Pimento, 10  
Sugar, per lb.

Havana white, 10 1/2 a 12  
Brown, 9 1/2  
Porto Rico, none

New Orleans, 8  
Loaf, 15  
Lump, 13 1/2

Steel, per cwt.  
Swedes and Tub, 8 a 9  
English blister, 17 a 18

Common blister, 12  
Tallow, per lb. 9 1/2 a 10  
Tea, per lb.

Young Hyson, 68 a 70  
Souchong, 29 a 30  
Tobacco, per lb.

No 1, best, 11 a 12  
No 2, 9 a 10  
Wool, per lb.  
Full blood Saxony and  
Merino, 47 1/2 a 50

1/2 blood fleece, 40 a 45  
1/2 do 35 a 40  
1/2 and common, 25 a 35

### SELLING OFF

#### AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber calculating to make some new arrangements in business in the fall, and wishing to dispose of his Stock previous to its taking place, offers his goods of all descriptions at reduced prices, and many of them at prices below what they have been sold for in this vicinity. Such as Broadcloths, (of which he has an extensive assortment, and some of which are very fine,) Cammeres, Calicoes, China, Crockery and Hollow Ware.

He respectfully invites all who are wishing to purchase articles in his line to call and examine.

SAM'L CHANDLER.

Winthrop, July 5, 1833.

### DR. E. C. MILLIKEN

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Winthrop and vicinity, that he has established himself at Winthrop Village, and offers his services in the various branches of the Medical Profession to all who may patronize him. He has availed himself of the best advantages afforded in New England for acquiring a knowledge of the Profession. He has carefully studied and thoroughly investigated the human system by practical Anatomy. He has received instruction from celebrated Physicians, viz. Warren and Jackson of Boston, Surgeons and Physicians to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he has had an opportunity of seeing their practice both in Medicine and Surgery. Having had superior advantages he hopes to merit the confidence and patronage of a liberal community.

Dr. M. occupies a house in the Brick Block, North of Shaw's Hotel. June 28. tf.

### GREAT BARGAINS IN CHILDREN'S SHOES.

S. DEERING is now opening Cases containing 1000 pair Children's prime Leather Boots and Ankleties, which were purchased of the manufacturer (for cash) at reduced prices, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, cheaper than they can be bought in Boston or elsewhere.

ALSO  
100 pair Ladies' fine Lasting heel Slippers trimmed and laced.

70 " " common spring-heel do.  
70 " " morocco do. do.  
25 " Misses' " do. do.  
20 " Ladies' Neatsleather.  
30 " Children's walking slippers.  
20 " Misses' morocco shoes.

Also on hand—a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Stock, Findings, Shoemakers' tools, Pegs, Lasts, Boottrees, Nails, &c. &c.

Augusta, June 26.

### TO BOOT MAKERS.

S. DEERING has just received 40 sides of slaughtered Upper Leather, of a superior quality.—Also a lot of Calf skins on commission.  
Augusta, June 26.

### WANTED,

100 Cords of ROCKMAPLE WOOD, suitable for Lasts, for which cash will be paid by S. DEERING.

Augusta, June 26.

### CARDING MACHINE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale one of WING'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. It is a first rate Machine, was built by Calvin Wing, of Gardiner, and has been but a short time in operation. Enquire of the subscriber in Harmony, Somerset Co. where the Machine can be seen and examined. P. SOULE.

### PLOUGHS

Of the first quality kept constantly on hand  
HORACE GOULD.

Winthrop, May 6, 1833.

WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to hire a good MAN for 6 weeks or 2 months, to work at Haying and Harvesting, to commence about the middle of July.  
Winthrop, June 12, 1833. ELIJAH WOOD.

### WOOL.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL BY  
JOS. G. MOODY,

Augusta, Me.

June 18.

### BLANKS.

A general assortment for sale at this office.

## POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.

## Solution of Second Charade.

When Sol from eastern skies is beaming,  
On high upon his midday throne  
A flood of light and glory streaming,  
Him glorious god of day we own.

When gamester's at the gaming table,  
With Queen or King for Jack will swing,  
Then mark ye how the Ace is able  
At once to swing both Queen and King.

Although I strike not hymen's measures,  
Nor sorrow o'er a woman's wiles,  
I fancy that his chains are pleasures,  
A Sol-ace in her witching smiles.

EOLIOS.

From the London Athenaeum.  
THE WIND IN THE WOODS.

'Tis a pleasant sight on a vernal day,  
When shadow and sun divide the heaven,  
To watch the south wind wake up for play:—  
Not on the sea where ships are riven,—  
Not on the mountain, mid rain and storm,  
But when earth is sunny and green and warm,  
O woodland wind, how I love to see  
Thy beautiful strength in the forest tree!

Lord of the oak, that seems lord of the wild,  
Thou art shaking his crown and thousand arms  
With the ease of a spirit, the glee of a child,  
And the pride of a woman who knows her charms;  
And the poplar bends like a merchant's mast,  
His leaves, though they fall not, are fluttering fast;  
And the beach, and the lime, and the ash-crowned hill,  
Stirs to its core at thy wandering will.

The pines that uprear themselves dark and tall,  
Black nights of the forest so stately and old,  
They must bow their heads when they hear thy call,  
Aye, bow like the lily, those Norsemen bold;  
And every tree of the field or bower,  
Or single in strength, or many in power,  
Quiver and thrill from the leaf to the stem,  
For the unseen wind is master of them!

It is a gallant play, for the sun is bright,  
And the rivulet sings a merrier song;  
The grain in the meadow waves dark and light  
As the trees fling shade, or the breeze is strong.  
And over the hills, whether rocky or green,  
Troops of the noon day ghosts are seen;  
The lovely shadows of lovelier clouds,  
With the gloom of the mountains amongst their crowds.

The birds as they fly scarce use their wings,  
They are borne upon those of the wind to-day;  
And their plumes are ruffled, like all green things,  
And flowers, and streams, by his noisy play  
One hour—and valley, and wood, and hill,  
May be sleeping and shining all bright and still;  
Not a wave, not a leaf, not a spray in motion,  
Of all which now looks like a vernal ocean,—  
Beautiful this;—yet I love to see  
Thy strength, O wind, in the forest tree;

## MISCELLANY.

WONDERS OF THE CREATION.—The following paragraph is from the eloquent *Chalmers*:  
About the time of the invention of the telescope another instrument was formed, which laid open a scheme no less wonderful, and rewarded the inquisitive spirit of man. This was the micro-

scope. The one led me to see a system in every star, and the other led me to see a world in every atom. The one taught me that this mighty globe, with the whole burden of its people and its countries, is but a grain of sand on the high field of immensity; the other teaches me that every grain of sand in my harbor within, the tribes and the families of a busy population. One told the insignificance of the world, I tread upon, the other redeems it from all insignificance! for it tells me that in the leaves of every forest, and the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds teeming with life, and numberless are the glories of the firmament. The one has suggested to me, that beyond and above all that is visible to man there may be fields of creation which sweep immeasurably long and carry the impress of the Almighty's hand to the remotest scenes of the universe; the other suggests to me that within and beneath all that minuteness which aided eye of man has been able to explore, there may be a region of invisibles; and that, could we draw aside the mysterious curtain which shrouds it from our senses, we might see a theatre of as many wonders as astronomy has unfolded, a universe within the compass of a point so small as to include all the powers of the microscope, but where the wonderworking God finds room for the exercise of all the attributes where he can raise another mechanism of worlds, and fill and animate them all with the evidence of his glory.

LOVE!—WHAT IS ITS THEORY?—We know its practice; "it creeps where it dare not go." It grows fiercer, like a beast caged; hotter, like a volcano for being smothered; stonger, like the waters, for being dammed; more potent, like the wind, for being pent in the womb of the earth! It is the inequalities in the condition of society that produce those strong and often fatal instances of love, ending in despair—madness—suicide! The humble do not more frequently fall in love with the high-born, than the high born with the humble.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view; the moral distance which separates the different classes of society, and, at the same time renders each to the other more beautiful, more lovely, more fascinating; each wants what it is only in the power of the other to bestow, a new state of untired being. The lot of the humble wearies; the lot of the luxurious palls; each wishes a change, but society, with its eunuch voice and soul, interposes his veto, because it cannot share the delights of love, and therefore, forbidding the bans, falls to banning the lovers. Verily, 'The course of true love never did run smooth.' it is forced up in a water spout, or hurled down in a cataract; and it will ever be thus, as long as the condition of mankind and womankind present inequalities. The yearning of the poor child of Louis Napoleon to 'play in the mud,' sprung from the principle, and is but an illustration, of love; the destined, and alas, the predestined inheritor of the throne of France, sighed to enjoy the condition, and privileges of the peasant child born to penury and want; and the needy urchin in his turn, doubtless sighed to enjoy the play things, and bubbles, and sweetmeats of the poor fading flower of France. Such is human nature: we are in love only with that which we do not possess, and which we cannot without great peril and difficulty, obtain; and in attainment of the object of love all the ordinary and wholesome rules of prudence and propriety, all the laws of society and of honor, are frequently set as much at defiance, as in a case of fraud and robbery; for winning the prize often employs, and implies, both of these savage virtues!

In conclusion we must say, the most of the misery arising from unequal and forbidden matches, is produced by envy, wounded pride, and

wounded vanity, and arises neither from any sentiment of regard towards the offending kindred nor from any respect to the customs or canons, of society. There is, and must be always, difficulty and danger, attending unequal matches; the peasant standing upon the earth, and the princess leaning from the palace balcony, are equally remote from each other; and, in proportion to the distance that separates them, is their desire to meet; they appear each beautiful to the other, because distant and desirable, because it is not easy to meet; it is equally as difficult for that one to ascend, as dangerous for the other to descend; still, they do meet and unite.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of GEORGE SHAW, late of Middleborough, in the county of Plymouth, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to  
SAM'L WOOD, Administrator.  
Winthrop, June 25, 1833.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of June, A. D. 1833. SUSANNA SEARS, of Winthrop, Widow of Paul Sears, late of Winthrop, in said county, having made application for an allowance out of the personal property of said deceased:  
Ordered, That the said Susannah Sears give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the *Maine Farmer*, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Tuesday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.  
H. W. FULLER, Judge.  
A true copy. Attest, E. T. BRIDGE, Register.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated in the North West part of Winthrop, about two miles from the Village, on the road leading to Kent's Hill, Readfield. Said Farm contains about 80 acres of Land with an excellent Orchard, 60 acres being under good improvement. Also the buildings situated thereon, being a well finished two story House and out buildings, and two good Barns.  
For further particulars enquire of FRANCIS PERLEY, or of the subscriber.

GEORGE RULE.

Winthrop, June 24, 1833.

## NEW GOODS.

Cheap for Cash or approved Credit.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring Stock of GOODS which is as large, and he thinks as well selected, as can be found in the country, which will be sold as low as can be bought in town or elsewhere. I shall not undertake to particularize, but say that I have as good an assortment as can be found in the country; consisting of ENGLISH, FRENCH, CANTON and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Also, W. I. Goods and Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Nails from 4 to 40, Glass, &c. &c. Any person wishing to purchase Goods will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

RANSOM BISHOP.

Winthrop, May, 1833.

N. B. Morrison's Pills constantly on hand.

## THE MAINE FARMER

IS ISSUED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

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